

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورن نايمة سبتية تصدر في الكرك عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

Iraqi F.M. urges Arab summit

AGHDAD, March 10 (R). — Iraq has renewed a call for an Arab summit conference on economic cooperation, the Iraq News Agency said today. It quoted Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi as saying that the results of the Afro-Arab summit "open new horizons for economic cooperation between the Arab countries themselves."

Gunmen threaten to behead hostages in Washington siege

WASHINGTON, March 10. — Gunmen of the Black Muslim sect were holding at least 100 hostages during a night of "negotiations" which they threatened to behead their prisoners.

Large forces of police blocked the three separate buildings which the Hanafis, a breakaway sect of the Black Muslim movement, had seized in a coordinated action.

A person, a journalist, was in the hostage-taking operation. Earlier reports said people had died.

Gunmen were holding their hostages in the B'nai B'rith Jewellery store, an Islamic Centre and a Columbia District city hall.

Gunmen today released the hostages held since Monday in the B'nai B'rith Jewellery store, but kept Jews in the building.

Estimated 50 to 100 persons still being held in the building.

Gunmen also released a woman named Cecile.

Apparently the woman was released because she is suffering from a heart condition.

Otherwise, the situation was unchanged at the city hall and the Islamic Centre.

Police said between 30 and 100 hostages were being held.

Gunmen's leader, Hanafis, was making demands for the release of hostages, one of which has been met.

One of the film "Moses" was shown, the life of the prophet being hailed here, as Mr. Hanafis demanded.

Whether of Mr. Hanafis' demand is that five people serve life sentences for a 1973 case in which his three children had been handed over to a heavy guard was placed on prisoners holding the lives of the children of Hanafis.

Security was strengthened at Camden Prison, New Jersey, where one of the Lebanese force.

They be sent to doubled south, newspaper says.

March 10 (AFP). — A Lebanese force was sent to Lebanon to try to end the fighting there.

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Armed Arab leaders preferred to stay in Lebanon, but they were sending in United Nations troops or international peace-keeping force.

Anal, newspaper of the Phalangist Party, said that Saudi Arabia and it would put pressure on Palestinians to halt their "operations" in south Lebanon.

President Sarkis was scheduled to brief cabinet ministers on the outcome of his trip to Cairo.

Lebanese and Foreign Minister Boutros, who accompanied Sarkis to Cairo, said that the present six-month truce of the peace-keeping force due to expire next month, would be renewed.

Asqalan prisoners talk to Israeli newsmen

TEL AVIV, March 10, (R). — Israeli newsmen were permitted yesterday to visit Arab prisoners who have been on a 15-day hunger strike in the Asqalan (Ashkelon) jail and reported that the men demanded to be treated as political prisoners.

The newsmen said all of the jail's 450 prisoners were convicted of guerrilla activities. About 200 started a hunger strike and 165 have been transferred to other penal institutions.

The 35 men who have continued to strike are concentrated in one large cell and are fed through tubes once a day, the newsmen said.

The prisoners said they eventually swallowed the tubes because they feel they have made their point by refusing to eat normally.

A doctor examines the prisoners daily.

The Israelis said the prisoners spoke freely with them and complained about the harsh prison conditions. The Arabs said they were members of various guerrilla organizations and had elected a committee to represent them, but the Israeli authorities refused to recognize it.

The Israelis said they had spoken to an international Red Cross representative, who said he visited the jail regularly and agreed with many of the complaints, particularly the overcrowding. The Red Cross official was not identified.

The prison authorities said the food was the standard fare supplied in all Israeli jails but agreed that there was overcrowding.

They claimed this was a problem in all jails.

The prison officials said they believed the strike was fundamentally a political demonstration.

Meanwhile, about 100 Arab prisoners in Jenin jail, in the occupied West Bank continued their hunger strike.

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17 Arab youths injured in clashes with Israeli troops in Ramallah

TEL AVIV, March 10 (R). — Seventeen Arab youths and four Israeli policemen were injured yesterday in clashes with Israeli troops in Ramallah in the occupied West Bank.

Eyewitnesses said the incident started when some 200 students at the Ramallah Teachers College left the school building and began an anti-Israeli street demonstration.

They blocked one of the town's main streets, burned tyres and shouted slogans against Israel.

Tough Israeli border guards were called in to break up the demonstration. The troops used tear gas and made a number of baton charges to disperse the youths.

The injured Arab young men were taken to Augusta Victoria hospital in east Jerusalem.

Capucci on hunger strike

AMMAN (JNA). — The "Al Quds" daily, published in Arabic in Occupied Jerusalem, said Greek Catholic Archbishop Capucci had gone on hunger strike to express solidarity with the Arabs in Israeli prisons who have been on hunger strike for the past 40 days.

Mayors in the West Bank had requested the release of those prisoners but Israeli authorities turned their request down.

A group of French doctors, lawyers and professors have appealed to peace-lovers all over the world, to the U.N. and to Israeli officials for the release of Arab prisoners in Israeli jails.

U.S. State Department claims

Invaders of Zaire hold 7 American missionaries

WASHINGTON, March 10 (R). — Armed invaders in Zaire are reported to have placed seven American missionaries under house arrest, the State Department said today.

Zaire authorities informed the United States that foreign forces entered the country this week and arrested the Methodist missionaries in Kapanga, near the border with Angola, it said.

Spokesman Frederick Brown said the armed military forces were reported to have entered Kapanga, Dilolo and Kisenji on Tuesday and Kasaji yesterday.

Zaire today said several columns of mercenaries had attacked it from the neighboring Angola in the past 48 hours.

The official news agency AZAP described the mercenaries as being in the pay of the Angolan government.

Mr. Brown said he knew nothing about the composition or size of the invading force or where it came from.

Thirteen other Methodist missionaries and two peace corps volunteers are in the area, Mr. Brown said, but he had no information about them.

Informed diplomatic sources meanwhile reported that trouble had occurred in the copper-rich Shaba (formerly Katanga) province, on such cities as Kolwezi, Dilolo, Kalemie and Uvira.

AZAP said that the general staff of the Zairese armed forces met to "guarantee territorial integrity and sovereignty in face of the intolerable situation created by the mercenary invasion of Zairese soil."

The Zaire government had decided to inform the United Nations Secretary General of this "act of aggression committed against Zaire by mercenaries coming from Angola," AZAP continued.

In the past few weeks, Angola has repeatedly accused Zaire of backing European mercenaries who, it said, infiltrated into its territory and carried out acts of sabotage and massacres.

France delays referendum date in Djibouti to coincide with elections

PARIS, March 10 (AFP). — The round-table conference on independence for Djibouti today agreed that general elections will take place in the Red Sea territory on the same date as an independence referendum.

But nationalist delegations still failed to agree on a tribal share-out of individuals' voting rights in the territory, whose people is mainly nomadic and consists of two main groups, Afars and Issas.

French Secretary of State for Overseas Territories Olivier Stirn said that the April 24 referendum date originally agreed by participants might have to be delayed for a few days.

The conference had earlier set independence for a date between June 20 and 30.

He said the original agreed referendum date might have to be deferred for a few days because of the decision to hold general elections on the same day. A general election would

Israeli parties, press lash out at Carter's remarks on withdrawal

TEL AVIV, March 10 (R). — The Israeli press today expressed doubt and worry over President Carter's outline for a Middle East peace settlement involving substantial withdrawal from captured Arab territory.

Mr. Carter told a news conference yesterday after two days of talks with Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin that Israel would have to make substantial withdrawals from Arab territory captured in the 1967 Middle East War. He said final

Dayan sees some point to U.S. ideas on peace

GENEVA, March 10 (R). — Former Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Dayan said here today he saw some point to suggestions by President Carter for security areas around Israel's borders, but this did not mean the Jewish state should return to its old frontiers.

Gen. Dayan was replying at a press conference to a reporter who asked his views on recent statements by Mr. Carter on ways of securing Israel's frontiers.

Gen. Dayan said he had not fully studied the president's suggestions, but added: "I think there is a point to them. That does not mean we should go back to the old lines."

He said he believed Israel should remain in Sharm Al Sheikh, on the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula which it has occupied since the 1967 six-day war.

But he thought that between the Israeli and Egyptian lines in that area should be a demilitarized buffer zone, probably controlled by United Nations forces, coupled with force reductions on the Israeli and Egyptian sides.

Gen. Dayan added: "I think there should also be some international guarantees... and I mean American guarantees."

He described these as additional measures to prevent war, not a substitute for an Israeli defence line.

He said he was optimistic about prospects for an Arab-Israeli peace agreement. Although both sides had widely differing views on an accord, neither was insisting on acceptance of its terms as a precondition for resuming the Geneva Middle East peace conference, he said.

Gen. Dayan said he did not think Israel and its Arab opponents in the Middle East conflict could come to Geneva until they had an acceptable draft agreement.

"In order to reach that (agreement) confidential negotiations should take place in the Arab capitals, in Cairo and Damascus, and in Jerusalem with the Israeli government, and that should be done secretly."

Djibouti Premier Abdallah Kamil and the head of the territorial parliamentary majority, Senator Barkat Gourat, both Afars, are opposed to the idea, fearing it would give the Issas an automatic majority.

Other parties where the Afars, linked with Ethiopia, are dominant, have boycotted the Paris conference. These are the rightwing National Independence Union of former Premier Ali Aref, the leftist People's Liberation Movement and the Djibouti Liberation Movement.

Mr. Stirn said however that considerable progress had been made today.

He said that Paris had told delegations that it favoured simultaneous general elections and a referendum because France thought that the territory should have a representative territorial assembly and a government before independence.

"In face of the French government position, the objections which had been raised fell away," Mr. Stirn said.

Africa may get Arab refineries

KUWAIT, March 10 (R). — Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Sabah said here today technical committees would soon be formed to consider a Kuwaiti proposal to build new refineries in Africa and expand existing ones. He was speaking to reporters on his return from Cairo where he represented Kuwait at the Afro-Arab summit conference which ended yesterday.

Kuwait newspapers said today Sheikh Sabah had submitted proposals on the refineries to African leaders and also offered to sell them Kuwaiti oil at prices lower than those they were paying to international oil companies. Sheikh Sabah also said he thought the Cairo summit was a success and achieved positive and fruitful results.

about how Mr. Carter's remarks would be received in the Arab World.

Officials here refused to comment before Mr. Rabin's return. Israeli political parties have not yet reacted to Mr. Carter's statements, but the opposition right wing was expected to use them against Mr. Rabin in the campaign for next May's general elections.

Begin predicts he will win May elections

MONTREAL, March 10 (R). — Menachem Begin, head of the opposition Likud coalition in Israel, said in an interview published here today that there is a real chance he will become the country's prime minister after the May 17 election.

Mr. Begin, here to meet with Jewish groups, said "a shift in the numerical proportion of even a few seats" would put his rightwing party at the head of "a new, stronger coalition."

"I say our chance of victory is real, and when I use the word chance, it means possibility but not certainty," he said in the interview in the Montreal Star.

Mr. Begin said the Likud would provide voters with an opportunity to unseat the Israeli "establishment," represented by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's Labour Party, which has held power since 1948.

Mr. Begin, a hard-nosed "hawk" opposed to a return of any territory occupied by Israel in the 1967 war, said he believed "We can prevent another war breaking out" with neighbouring Arab states.

"I believe peace will come, when our neighbours reach the conclusion that they cannot destroy Israel, and there's no doubt in my mind that they cannot destroy Israel, serious thinking about peace will begin to take place on their part."

Mr. Begin said economic issues centering on Israel's 30 per cent annual inflation rate would be the focus of attention, along with external affairs, in the election campaign.

U.S. ready to discuss commodities stockpile fund

GENEVA, March 10 (R). — The United States said here today it was prepared to begin active negotiations on a United Nations scheme to boost developing nations' raw materials export earnings... but without committing itself in advance.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Stephen Bosworth told delegations from 104 countries the U.S. had no preconceived objections to a proposed international fund to finance reserve stockpiles of commodities being discussed at a negotiating conference in Geneva.

"Therefore we are prepared to negotiate actively, without precommitment, on the possible objective and elements of such a fund," he said.

The six billion dollars fund is the central feature of a plan by the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) for regulating and stabilizing commodity markets and prices. Its aim is to give developing states better and more assured returns for their raw materials exports to the industrialized world.

Third World nations strongly back the scheme, but many Western industrialized countries and communist states have various misgivings and reservations about it.

The four-weeks conference, which began last Monday, is not expected to take any major decisions, but is likely to get the negotiating process under way and fix a later date for renewed discussions.

Mr. Bosworth said President Carter's new administration was at present "in the process of formulating its specific views on ways in which we can cooperate in the resolution of commodities problems."

Observers here said this morning's voter turnout was particularly small in Karachi and was only a little better in Lahore and Rawalpindi.

As a gesture of protest the opposition has also called a general strike for tomorrow.

Provincial elections go ahead in Pakistan

KARACHI, March 10 (AFP). — Provincial assembly elections were held throughout Pakistan today as opponents of Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto followed opposition calls to stay away from voting booths and army troops in combat gear patrolled the streets of the major cities.

The boycott followed accusations this week by the nine-party opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) that last Monday's general elections were rigged. Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP) won 155 of the 200 contested seats, while the PNA captured only 36 seats. The opposition group had been expected to take over at least 60 seats. The remaining constituencies were won by either independent or Moslem League candidates.

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Carter's challenge

President Carter's statements after his talks with Israeli Premier Rabin in Washington this week leave us with mixed feelings. On the one hand, it's a pleasant change to hear an American president talk about an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands within the positive context of a foreseeable Arab-Israeli settlement; as it is similarly a welcomed change to hear an American president talk about "interim" accords whereby the Arabs and the Israelis would end their state of war and provide mutual demonstrations of friendship. Mr. Carter is one of the people who have it within their powers to see these kinds of things materialise. And it is also nice on the ears to hear an American president repeat the fact that dealing with the Palestinian issue is one of the vital core elements of peace in the Middle East.

But it is discouraging to hear Mr. Carter state his approach to a Middle East peace settlement primarily within the framework of Israel's "security" needs. Trying to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict by guaranteeing Israel's security is like trying to scratch one's left ear by wrapping one's right arm behind one's back. It can be done, and it can be made to look good, but it cannot last very long because of the built-in element of fatigue, and forces that run counter to the laws of both history and nature. Mr. Carter will find that if he tries to bring peace to Mr. Rabin's people this year by giving the Israelis F-16 fighter jets and replacements for the concussion bombs, he will find himself doing the same thing annually for the next three years of his presidential term, along with signing checks for Israeli aid that hover around the \$2 billion mark every year. Mr. Carter should review the record of the past 20 years to see how much peace has been brought to the Middle East by sending American guns and money to Israel.

Mr. Carter has obviously appreciated the basic elements that go into a Middle East peace agreement, but he has gone about dealing with them in reverse order. The Palestinian question, when it is properly resolved, will simultaneously solve the question of Israel's security.

The challenge that faces Mr. Carter is to be bold enough to face up to the full dimensions of the Arab-Israeli dispute, and not only the bottomless pit of Israeli security demands.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

One Jordanian daily commented in its Thursday editorial about President Carter's declarations on the Israeli defensible borders, while the two other dailies discussed the Afro-Arab summit conference which closed on Wednesday.

AL RAY, said that Arab policies supported America's understanding of the principle of guaranteed, negotiated, defensible borders as explained by Mr. Carter provided they were not based on geographical factors.

But it charged that Israel's concept of secure and defensible borders is one of expansion, based on a geographic basis -- a recognition of occupation.

However, such U.S. declarations have proved to be of little value from past experience. Similar declarations have been made in the past by President Nixon when he stated that the U.S. guaranteed Israel's security only and not its expansion. But both issues were confused as one issue neutralised the other until the United States, trying to guarantee Israel's security, did in fact protect its expansion, the paper concludes.

AL DUSTOUR, commenting on the Afro-Arab summit conference said that the five documents signed by the Afro-Arab leaders at the end of the conference did not deal as usual with declarations and principles only. But they went further and provided for a working agenda to concretely promote cooperation between Arab and African countries. The conferees by agreeing on joint political and economic action made a success of the conference. They avoided its becoming merely a conference of slogans and declarations of goodwill. The crucial point, the paper added, will be the execution of these resolutions and recommendations, which if imple-

mented will bring Afro-Arab cooperation closer and make it more solid.

AL AKHBAR, commenting on the same subject, says that Israel has always tried to reach Africa, which it considers the threshold behind the Arab blockade. To achieve its ends, it has depicted the Arabs as slave traders while claiming itself to be the country of science and technology.

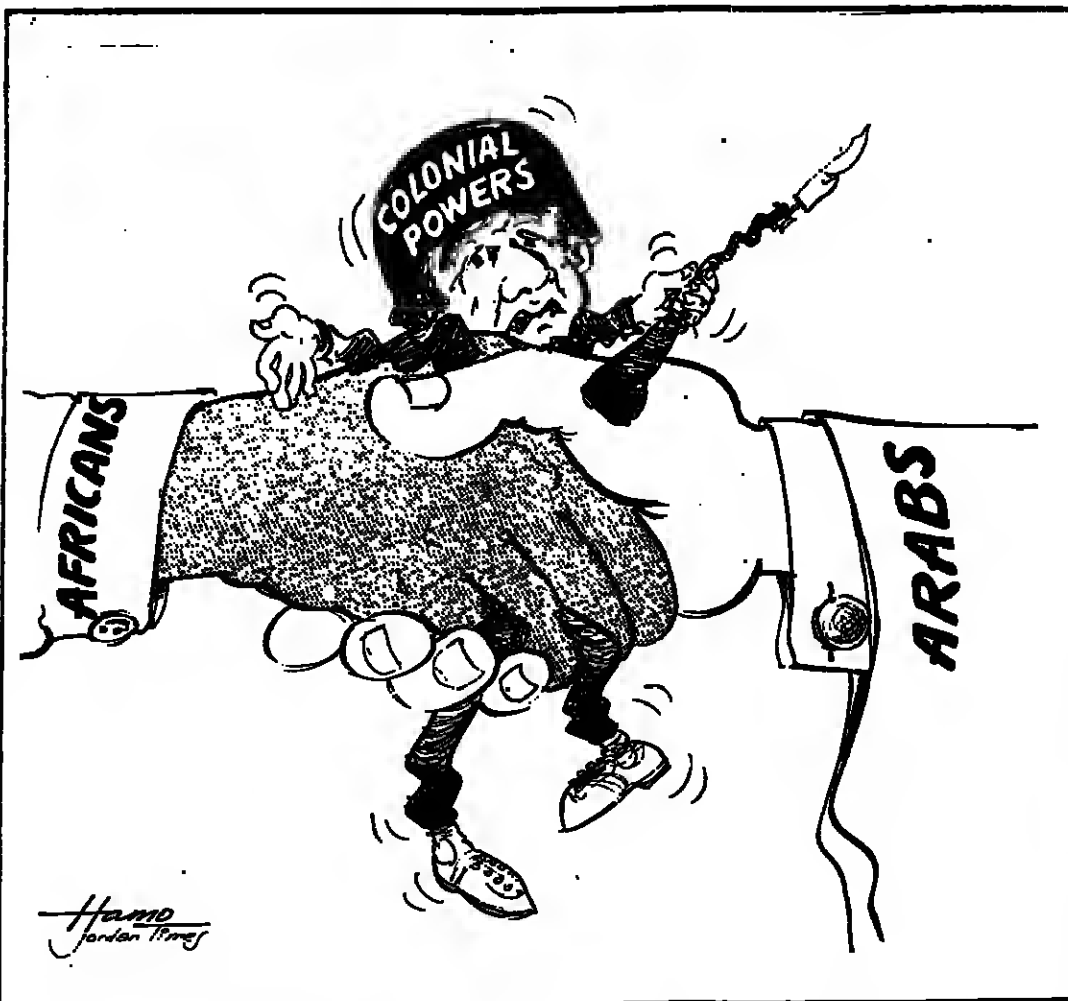
However, the paper adds, Egypt which has played a large role in the liberation of Africa, has changed that impression during the 1973 war when it demonstrated the Arabs' capability to deal effectively with science and technology and also display their wealth and economic power.

The convening of the Afro-Arab summit is therefore a natural result of these factors. The 1973 war had placed heavy economic burdens on the African countries while giving increased wealth to the Arabs. Therefore, it is only natural, the paper concludes, that the summit conference deal with Afro-Arab cooperation.

Commenting also on the Afro-Arab summit conference, the Egyptian daily AL AKHBAR said Thursday that the African and Arab nations will be forced into an alliance with Communism if the industrialised western world goes on "bleeding" the impoverished countries through shortsighted economic policies.

Al Akhbar predicted that the relations between developing and industrialised countries would be "severely jolted" as a result of the summit.

"All Third World countries are prepared to fight to reconquer their resources exploited for so long by the industrial powers," Al Akhbar said, adding: "All the speeches made at the summit focus on the same fact, that the world rejects from now on an unjust distribution of wealth under which the poor get poorer everyday and the rich richer."



Mrs. Gandhi and son primary targets of united opposition in crucial elections

If the opposition gets its way in India -- and in the first weeks of election campaign the parties opposed to Congress have been making substantial running -- the main issue for voters this month will be Mrs. Gandhi personally and her controversial son Sanjay. Jagjivan Ram, the powerful minister who broke from Mrs. Gandhi to oppose her, calls it dictatorship by "one and a half" persons.

NEW DELHI, (Gemini). -- India's sixth general election since independence promises to be the most keenly contested of them all and polemically the fiercest.

The political parties have released their manifestos outlining their achievements and ideology -- economic, political and social, but if the opposition has its way Mrs. Gandhi and her son Sanjay Gandhi would become the main election issue.

Sarvodaya leader Jayaprakash Narayan, who is spearheading the anti-Mrs. Gandhi campaign, opened by telling an election meeting in New Delhi that the choice was between freedom and slavery -- for the country, for themselves and their children.

Former Agriculture Minister Jagjivan Ram, who broke away from Mrs. Gandhi in a most dramatic manner after she had ordered the election, and his colleagues who have formed a new party named Congress for Democracy have exhorted the people against what they call dictatorship of "one and a half" persons. Sanjay's name is discreetly avoided.

Mrs. Gandhi, sensing that she has become the main target of attack of the non-pro-Moscow Communist Party opposition, stressed on launching her manifesto that "the Congress has not been a one man's party. It is only because

of the tremendous attack of the opposition that my colleagues felt that they are called upon to defend me and this is how the focus came on me. Otherwise I am there only as a representative of the people."

She also said that she regarded herself only as a foremost "sevak" (servant) of the people and of the Congress Party and she was in the party not for a position but because she felt deeply that it was the only party which had played a role in making modern India.

She defends "the lack of democracy or the curbs on democracy in the recent period" (after the emergency) on the ground that this was the only course to prevent the country's breakdown. And she cites her decision to hold the general election as her most effective reply to the charge that she had dictatorial propensities. What greater proof of her democratic temper she argues, than her decision to go to the polls as soon as the situation was less grave?

The opposition parties, including the CPI which has an electoral arrangement with the ruling party in West Bengal and Kerala, the two states where the rival Marxist Communist Party poses a serious threat to Congress power, have all demanded in their manifestos:

-- Lifting of the emergency;

-- Removal of press censorship;

-- Repeal of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA) -- under this draconian law any person can be detained without assigning any reason and without trial;

-- Repeal of the 42nd Constitution Amendment Act which takes away the right of judicial review by the courts of infringements of citizen's fundamental rights and puts drastic curbs on civil liberties and

press freedom.

The Congress manifesto explains that the emergency was proclaimed to thwart the designs of opposition parties "to paralyse national activity and the government itself and to usurp power by unconstitutional means." It says this "timely action saved India from catastrophe and restored political stability."

The 42nd constitution amendment "was made to overcome the various obstacles put by economic and political vested interests."

The manifesto recalls the various socio-economic measures taken by the Congress Party and the special programmes launched for the benefit of the weaker sections of society. It stresses that the Congress motto is: Poverty must go, disparity must diminish and injustice must end. It outlines a 12-point chapter for building a brave new society.

The Janata (People) Party manifesto is described as a "Gandhian alternative" that assures the people "both bread and liberty". It's major planks are: The ideals of Mahatma Gandhi, devolution and decentralisation of power, freeing the people from the bondage of fear, restoration of the citizen's fundamental freedoms and of the rightful role of the judiciary and taking steps to rid public life of the cancer of corruption.

The Marxist CP and the Congress for Democracy also present programmes for a new economic, social and political deal to the people and promise the lifting of the emergency and repeal of all draconian laws brought to suppress people's popular urges and perpetrate one-person rule.

All parties talk of socialism, though their concepts of socialism widely differ. On foreign policy there is not much divergence -- all underline

non-alignment -- but the Janata party believes Moscow will scrap the Indo-Soviet friendship treaty signed in 1971 if the opposition wins.

Though the number of national political parties in the election arena is five against seven in 1971 the battle is between two giants: Mrs. Gandhi's Congress and the rest, excluding pro-Moscow CPI. The two major opposition parties

-- the Janata Party and the Congress for Democracy -- have chosen one election symbol to remove confusion from the illiterate public mind at the time of the marking of the ballots and also psychologically to impress the electorate that there is a credible alternative to Congress.

It is true that the opposition comprises a rag-tag of ideologically disparate elements

who have not much in common except hatred of Mrs. Gandhi, but it asserts that the Congress also is an umbrella party.

The CPI, though critical of Sanjay, has electoral understanding with Congress where the Congress deems it necessary. CPI general Secretary Rajeshwar Rao justifies this on the ground that the Janata party is rightist and India still faces the danger of subversion.

An immediate effect of Ram's resignation and the unity of the opposition parties was that Sanjay Gandhi was no longer seen on newspaper pages or heard about in government-controlled mass communication media. It was only, however, a tactical withdrawal from the political scene. He has now announced that he will stand as an M.P. in his own state, Uttar Pradesh.

The other major development has been the emergence of two fronts, the Congress and all other opposition parties, including the Marxist C.P., and a "straight" contest in almost all the 524 parliamentary constituencies (there will be independents, but they will have no political significance).

Because the Congress has been returned to power with a minority of votes in all the five previous general elections, the united front of opposition parties has forced Mrs. Gandhi to abandon her experiment of nominating new young elements, loyal to Sanjay, for the elections to the sixth Lok Sabha (Lower House of Parliament).

The struggle for power this time is most bitter. It is recognised by political pundits on both sides -- Mrs. Gandhi and the opposition -- that the outcome of the March poll will be a crucial and decisive factor in the shaping of the destiny of India.

MEN AGAINST Mrs GANDHI

In India's 6th general election since independence in 1947 some 320 million voters will go to 380,000 polling booths between March 16-20

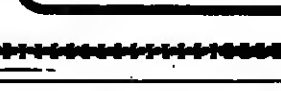


Mrs. GANDHI, Prime Minister since 1966

Lok Sabha (Lower House) 542 seats Previous Parliament 525



Jagjivan RAM Former Agriculture Minister, Congress for Democracy Party



Jayaprakash NARAYAN Sarvodaya leader

Opposition parties have combined to fight ruling Congress Party

MORARJI DESAI Former Deputy Prime Minister, Chairman, Janata Party

JAGJIVAN RAM Former Agriculture Minister, Congress for Democracy Party

JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN Sarvodaya leader

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:

10:00 Quran

10:15 Cartoons

10:30 Arabic series

11:00 Three stooges

11:30 Religious programme

12:30 Cultural programme

13:00 Varieties

14:30 Soccer match

16:00 The Waltons

16:50 Arabic series

17:30 Cultural programme

18:00 Arabic series

18:30 Big valley

20:00 News in Arabic

Channel 3:

19:30 Religious programme

20:30 Arabic series

21:00 Reportage

Channel 6:

19:30 News in Hebrew

19:45 Varieties

20:30 Cilla's comedy

21:10 The angels

22:00 News in English

22:15 Kojak

RADIO JORDAN

(On 85.6 KHZ)

7:00 Morning melodies

7:30 News

7:40 News report

8:00 Sign off

12:00 Pop session

13:00 News summary

13:05 Pop session

14:00 News

14:10 Radio magazine

14:30 Arabs in history

15:00 Concert hour

16:00 Old favourites

16:30 Easy listening

17:00 Good vibrations (re-

peat)

17:30 Pop session

18:00 News summary

18:05 Pop session

18:15 Catch the words (re-

peat)

18:30 My kind of music (re-

peat)

19:00 News

19:10 News reports

19:30 Sign off

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:

Amman:

George Sayegh (21379)

Habib Iskandar Armanos (38680)

Irbid:

Mathhar Halabi

Zarga:

Munir Odeh Aqil

Pharmacies:

Amman:

Shadi (64511)

Nassar (22791)

Shaab (23238)

Yared (72778)

Irbid:

Al Far

Tbeishat

Maghayrah

Zarga:

Hikma

Wahda

Taxis:

Al Hussein Youth City (44281)

University (61001)

Khayam (41541)

Nahda (63003)

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:

8:00 Cairo (EA)

10:30 Beirut

11:15 Aleppo, Damascus (SAA)

15:00 Bucharest (Tarom)

16:00 Kuwait (KAC)

16:20 Agaba

16:20 Jeddah, Medina, Hael (SDI)

17:00 Cairo

17:05 Jeddah, Tabuk, Medina (SDI)

17:15 Paris, Rome

18:15 Madrid, Athens

19:40 Beirut (MEA)

21:25 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (Lufthansa)

00:30 Rome (Alitalia)

Departures:

8:00 Beirut

8:45 Beirut (MEA)

8:45 Cairo (EA)

10:10 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)

10:30 Cairo

12:00 Damascus (SAA)

14:30 Agaba

16:45 Kuwait (KAC)

18:10 Tabuk, Medina, Jeddah (SDI)

19:30 Dubai, Karachi

20:00 Kuwait

20:30 Tehran

22:55 Doha, Muscat

01:15 Dubai (Alitalia)

BBC RADIO

GMT

05:00 World News; 24 hours

05:30 Sarah Ward

05:45 The World Today

06:00 News; Press Review

06:30 My Kind of Music

07:00 News; 24 hours

07:30 Sarah Ward

07:45 Merchant Navy Programme

08:00 News; Reflections

08:15 Music for Wind Instruments

08:30 Jazz Club

09:00 News; Press Review

09:15 The World Today

09:30 Financial News

09:45 Jane Eyre

10:15 Merchant Navy

10:30 Folk and Country

11:00 News

11:15 Face of England

11:30 Discovery

12:00 Radio Newsreal

12:15 Composer and Interpreter

12:45 Sports Round-up

13:00 News; 24 hours

13:30 New Ideas

13:40 Ulster This Week

13:45 Don Moss Requests

14:15 Letterbox

14:30 My Kind of Music

14:50 Radio Newsreal

15:15 Outlook

16:00 News; Commentary

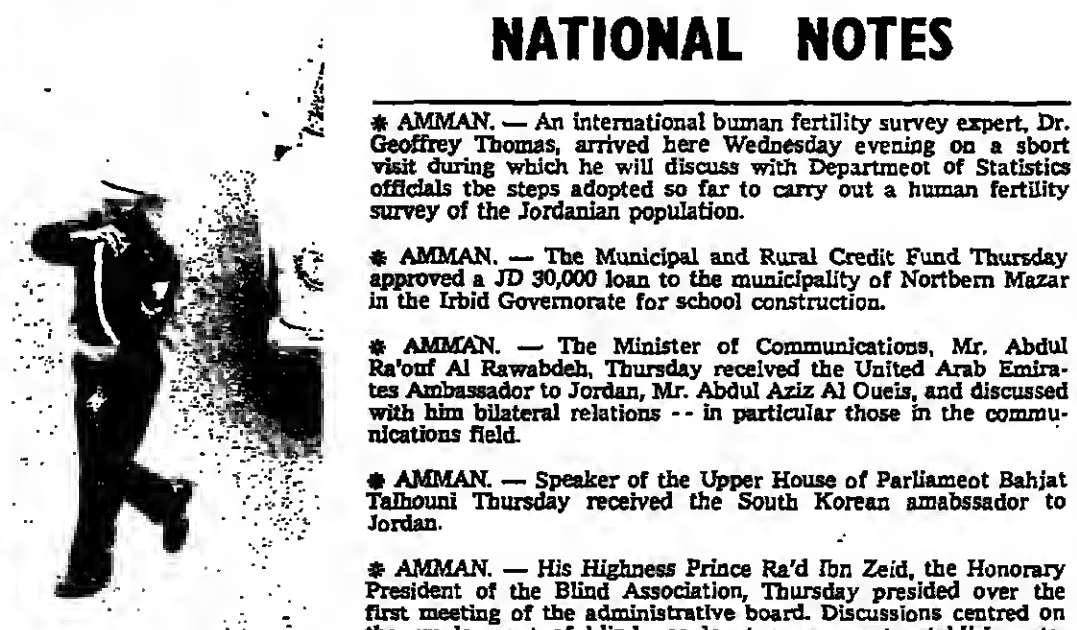
16:15 Science in Action

16:45 The World Today

17:00 News

Amman's waltzing traffic cop keeps 'em going

Photos by Bill Lyons



Dr. Waleed Hindi, the Financial Planning Manager in Syria, Thursday gave a lecture on experimental planning in his country at the University of Jordan. He talked about planning systems and production, investment, income and services in planning. The seminar was attended by officials of the National Planning Council and the Management Institute. A further seminar will be held in Damsacus on industry in Jordan and Syria in the context of integration. A number of specialists on industrial planning will speak. (JNA photo).

AMC official to visit Sudan, Yemen, S. Arabia

AMMAN (JNA). — The Director General of the Arab Mining Company (AMC), Mr. Thabet Al Taher, and a top company official Issam Al Khairy, will start a trip Saturday to Sudan and North and South Yemen

for talks aimed at determining whether the AMC could participate in exploitation of mineral resources in these three countries.

Mr. Al Taher will also visit Saudi Arabia to discuss with the Saudi Development Fund the possibility of financial assistance for mining projects in which the AMC will participate.

Transit goods value up in October 1976

AMMAN (JNA). — The value of goods in transit through Jordan in October 1976 was six times that during the same month in 1975. The value of re-exported goods also increased.

Figures released by the Department of Statistics show that the value of transit goods amounted to JD 66.5 million against JD 10.3 million in October 1975. The value of re-exported goods amounted to JD 1,783,000 against JD 633,000 in October 1975.

DETOUR TO OPEN ON AMMAN-JARASH ROAD AFTER SLIDE

AMMAN (JNA). — A detour is now being opened in the area where a Landslide Tuesday closed the main Amman-Jarash road Three kms south of Jarash, sources at the Ministry of Public Works said Thursday.

The sources said that meanwhile traffic has been diverted to the old Amman-Jarash road, in addition to the Amman-Zarqa-Mofraq-Irbid road.

NATIONAL NOTES

* AMMAN. — An international human fertility survey expert, Dr. Geoffrey Thomas, arrived here Wednesday evening on a short visit during which he will discuss with Department of Statistics officials the steps adopted so far to carry out a human fertility survey of the Jordanian population.

* AMMAN. — The Municipal and Rural Credit Fund Thursday approved a JD 30,000 loan to the municipality of Northern Mazar in the Irbid Governorate for school construction.

* AMMAN. — The Minister of Communications, Mr. Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh, Thursday received the United Arab Emirates Ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Abdul Aziz Al Oweis, and discussed with him bilateral relations -- in particular those in the communications field.

* AMMAN. — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhouh Thursday received the South Korean ambassador to Jordan.

* AMMAN. — His Highness Prince Ra'd Ibn Zeid, the Honorary President of the Blind Association, Thursday presided over the first meeting of the administrative board. Discussions centred on the employment of blind people at government establishments. His Highness also donated JD 400 to the association.

Car assembly plant scheme discussed

AMMAN (JNA). — The Amman Chamber of Industry and some businessmen Thursday studied an offer by a French firm for the setting up of a plant to assemble cars and locomotives in Jordan.

The French commercial attache in Amman supplied the Amman Chamber of Industry with information and catalogues showing the products that could be assembled in Jordan and marketed in neighbouring countries.

C'ttee to meet to unify laws on investment

DAMASCUS, March 10 (JNA). — The Joint Jordanian-Syrian Committee for the Unification of Investment Encouragement Laws will hold its second meeting here at the end of March, the Under-Secretary at the Syrian Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade Abdallah Al Azmei stated today.

The committee will debate all details pertaining to the unified law, which will then be submitted to the joint higher committee for study and approval.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian filis for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.K. sterling	572.0	578.0
U.S. dollar	332.0	334.0
German mark	125.5	139.2
French franc	66.8	67.1
Swiss franc	130.0	130.4
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.6	37.8
Saudi riyal	93.5	93.9
Lebanese pound	108.7	108.8
Syrian pound	82.2	82.4
Iraqi dinar	940.0	950.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,147.0	1,152.0
Egyptian pound	460.0	471.0
Libyan dinar	800.0	815.0
UAE dirham	85.0	85.5

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Southern African situation gets dumped in Carter administration's lap

Andrew Young, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. said on his return from Africa that it "will take years" to reach a settlement on Southern Africa. Rhodesia was "like putting together a jigsaw puzzle". The Carter administration is finding the situation Kissinger left in its lap more complex than just a case of coming down on the right side of majority rule.

WASHINGTON, D.C. (Gemi). — Despite a veneer of public optimism, American officials acknowledge privately that the much-publicised U.S. initiatives on Southern Africa begun by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger have all but reached a dead end.

Although, as shown by U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young's just completed Africa shuttle, consultations aimed at putting negotiations "on track" are continuing, the space for compromise has narrowed.

Most observers agree that the situation in Southern Africa is rapidly polarising, and few expect a reconvening of Geneva in the near future.

In many ways, the situation dumped in the Carter administration's lap is much more complex than simply calling for a demonstration that the U.S. is on the right side of majority rule. The dilemma shaping up as one of the key early tests for Carter is whether or not to support majority rule, but rather defining its concept of majority rule and how hard and fast to pursue it.

During his election campaign Carter supported Kissinger's diplomacy but other than expressing the goal of "peaceful" transition to majority rule, and criticising U.S. policy for not taking the initiatives sooner, he elaborated little.

Many observers expect Carter to quickly apply U.S. pressure on the white minority regimes. Already Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has said the

administration will press Congress to repeal the Byrd amendment which allows U.S. firms to import Rhodesian chrome in violation of U.N. economic sanctions.

The administration is now conducting a top-level full review of Southern Africa policy to formulate a precise course of action for the region. Young's Africa shuttle was part of that policy-making process.

While few observers expect any fundamental change in U.S. policy goals, the failure of Kissinger's moves suggest a change in tactics and strategy.

The real dilemma for the Carter administration is that the middle ground to which Kissinger tried to bring both sides is becoming thinner and thinner, eroding the basis for compromise. This promises to limit U.S. policy options on the one hand, and to force hard choices on the other.

In Rhodesia Smith's rejection of the transition plans and denunciation of the Patriotic Front — which had received the endorsement of the five African "frontline states" and the OAU — have demolished the international framework that the American — British initiative sought to build for an orderly transfer of power.

The detailed \$1.5 billion dollar U.S.-organised fund to protect white interests and serve as a long-term development fund, coupled with U.S. AID plans to coordinate large-scale U.S. investment, presumed African cooperation.



Andrew Young (left), U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, with Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Smith's denunciation of the Front and the raids across the Mozambique border were an effort to internationalise the conflict by posing it as a question of the "free world" versus Communism — rather than settler-colonialism versus African nationalism.

While Young was said to have registered American disapproval at the African decision to exclude Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Rev. Ndabingi Sithole's factions — considered by the Carter administration as valid nationalist representatives — the U.S. rejection of Smith's alternative suggests that the U.S. godfather role has dwindled.

In Namibia the situation is

even more polarised. U.S. efforts to bring SWAPO, recognised by the UN and the OAU as the "sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people", to the bargaining table with South Africa never materialised.

On the contrary, the guerrilla war has intensified, involving 45,000 South African troops, and South Africa has continued to snub U.N. authority in territory which is legally under UN trusteeship.

South Africa has forged ahead with its own plan for Namibia's "independence" outside the U.N. framework. This excludes SWAPO and proposes a constitution for a federal government. The plan calls for a large degree of self-rule with-

in the designated white and Bantustan African areas, with a national parliament and federal control of defence and foreign affairs. This would essentially preserve the socio-economic status quo and Pretoria's dominance.

Recent disclosures that two U.S. firms have helped in a campaign to build credibility for Klemens Kapuuo, a Herero tribal leader chosen by Pretoria to partake in the constitutional talks have raised questions about the U.S. role.

One firm, Psychographic Communications of New York has been "marketing Kapuuo". In trips to the U.S., Kapuuo has met Vance, the editorial boards of the New York Times and Newsweek, and attended cocktail parties with film star Elizabeth Taylor and fighter Muhammad Ali.

A law firm, Burns and Jacoby, has represented Mr. Kapuuo at the talks, and one of its lawyers, a Mr. Schwartz, is believed to have been involved in drawing up the constitution.

The firms say Kapuuo is not paying either any fees; the services of the law firm alone are estimated at \$1,000 a day. This raises speculation about possible BOSS-CIA beneficiaries.

At any rate, these disclosures imply a large distance between the U.S. stance on Namibia and that of the U.N. as well as explaining SWAPO's reluctance to move towards a compromise.

Judging from the statements by Carter and Young, the basic framework of cooperation with South Africa to yield on Namibia and press Smith on Rhodesia while gradually making reforms at home will be retained. But within that framework, various options may be pursued.

One possibility is to raise the price of cooperation with Pretoria. This might include abandoning efforts to orchestrate transitions in Rhodesia and Namibia, taking a supportive back-seat to Britain at the point when guerrilla warfare finally brings the Smith regime to talk again and grudgingly leaning towards the U.N. course in Namibia.

The key to this option is to press Pretoria to cooperate and offer in return a "reform" to dismantle apartheid. This posture was advocated by Carter in a November interview with the South African Financial Mail and by Young in various statements.

Both have rejected the idea of economic sanctions against Pretoria as "counter-productive" and backed the standard view of the U.S. business community that American corporate involvement — nearing 2 billion dollars — in South Africa can be a "positive force".

Young has argued that "South Africa is its own worst enemy. The only people who will win if change is not peaceful are the Communists." Reflecting on his own experience in Georgia in the Black civil rights movement, which began to bring Blacks into the U.S. mainstream, Young sees a similar course for South Africa.

By dismantling the apartheid apparatus, opening the econo-

my to Africans — permitting African unions, lifting job reservations, permitting Africans in white urban areas — Pretoria would be led along a multi-racial course.

Young: "South Africa is its own worst enemy. The only people who will win if change is not peaceful are the Communists."

This solution is increasingly advocated by white "enlightened" Afrikaners in the business and political community. Industrialist Harry Oppenheimer and the Progressive Reform Party have led moves in this direction.

Already there is some dispute within the administration as to how far to push Pretoria. Some advisors, including National Security advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, are supporting

the enlightened Afrikaner "federal solution", while others favour more far-ranging "one man, one vote" majority rule for South Africa.

The prime objective appears to be not allowing "another Angola" — a superpower con-

frontation — to develop in the region. The new administration will get its first big test March when the U.N. will set up anti-South Africa resolutions as a consequence of Pretoria's stance on Namibia.

While few observers expect the U.S. to actively support guerrilla movements, a coup suggested by some Congressional liberals and Blacks, active U.S. role is expected. Perhaps the key to the success of U.S. policy was summed up by Congressman Charles Diggs, leader of the Black Caucus, "when the 'crunch' comes the U.S. would not intervene to save white South Africa."

Western arms firms suffer from lack of coordination

WASHINGTON D.C. (CSM). — The change of leadership in Washington should occasion a change in American arsenal of democracy. The goal should be a multinational cooperative arsenal for democracy.

For decades the United States has stood alone as the military-industrial superpower of the noncommunist world. The Pentagon's arms policies of "buy American" exclusively and "export American" aggressively have evoked similar policies by other democratic governments.

U.S. government competition with British, French, and West German governments for shares of global arms markets has inflicted unnecessary burdens of keeping redundant American and European arms firms from going bankrupt.

Western governments' competition has spread or intensified the arms race in nonaligned countries more than competition between Western and communist governments.

Unlike their counterparts in nonmilitary production, Western arms firms are not free to compete or merge interest in a larger, more efficient North Atlantic or Pacific defence market.

Washington refuses to procure arms from foreign industrial sources and demands that allied governments procure arms from American firms to pay costs of deploying U.S. forces abroad.

Although NATO governments are committed to their alliance for political and military security, U.S. policies for military-industrial independence have jeopardized the security of NATO military forces.

Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., Supreme Allied Commander of NATO forces, said that the "will, solidarity, and unity" of NATO forces is perceived by Warsaw Pact forces to be weak because of governments' failures to cooperate in developing and deploying standard weapons.

Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster, former Supreme NATO Commander, estimated that common weapons could increase NATO's military effectiveness by 30 to 50 per cent for most units and

up to 300 per cent in the case of some tactical air units.

In a recent study commissioned by the Pentagon it was estimated that NATO governments could save from \$10 to \$12 billion annually if their defence ministries developed and deployed common equipment for their military forces.

During the past several decades Americans spent about 7 per cent of their gross national product (GNP) and about 45 per cent of their federal budget for military purposes, while Europeans spent about 3.5 per cent of their GNP and 18 per cent of their national budget for those purposes.

If this burden had been shared equally, the U.S. defence budget could have been reduced, and the West's military-industrial solidarity and effectiveness would be much stronger than they are today.

While Americans have been spending more on defence, their allies have spent more to develop and export civilian products. The U.S. position has declined significantly in the world trade of virtually all industrial goods. But U.S. exports of armaments exceed the combined arms exports of all other Western countries.

Of course growth in technology and industry for military and civilian products requires the same resources now in more limited supply than ever before. The same dollars of federal contract expenditures for civilian products result in higher productivity and employment of more people than for military products.

Civilian products are used immediately after they are produced. But weapons are not, except in wartime.

It could be that U.S. over investment in redundant arms industry capabilities, which cannot produce returns, has been a cause for the underemployment, inflation and unemployment in industries for housing, mass transportation, anti-pollution systems, which do produce returns.

There are precedents for policies of cooperative arms development and exports. A study by the Rand Corporation for the U.S. Air Force found that the Japanese government increased its funding and procure-

ment of F-104-J aircraft by per cent because of cooperative arrangements for Japan firms to participate with U.S. firms in production.

When, as negotiator for U.S., this writer was able to offer British firms a fair opportunity to compete for production of "Mallard" field, my communications equipment for the U.S. Army, the UK government agreed to fund per cent of the development costs.

This was far more than proportionate share of the total number of Mallard systems scheduled for deployment by the U.S. Army.

The Belgian, Danish, Dutch governments agreed to procure F-16 aircraft to replace the F-104 and U.S. defence firms agreed to cooperate in production arrangements with their industries.

Multinational cooperative programmes to develop and port common conventional weapons are practical measures for Washington to strengthen its leadership and the solidarity of the Western community, to reduce U.S. defence expenditures without risking West security.

Moreover, cooperative programmes would facilitate international agreements for multinational companies to share flows of funds, materials, technology, and to schedule production and employment in mutual best interests of cooperating nations.

Bribery payments to arms would no longer be encouraged. Multinational performance of multinational firms could be improved.

Savings from cooperative arms development could be used for mass transportation, health delivery or pollution control systems. The funds centralized organization Washington now employs to promote arms exports could be diverted to promote exports of such civilian equipment.

The new administration's 96th Congress should resolve, authorize and fund Pentagon programmes for convention weapons only if they are to be undertaken in cooperation with governments of other industrial democratic nations.

Soaring world demand threatens existence of international tin agreement

LONDON, (F.T.). — Tin, an almost useless metal in its virgin state, has been known for its alloying properties with other metals since the Bronze Age. Its use — and value — soared when it revolutionised the food industry after electroplating of thin steel plate for canning became possible.

Marketing of the metal has for many years been done under the auspices of the International Tin Council (ITC) which maintains a buffer stock, buying in tin when demand is

slack to ensure fair prices for producers, and selling when supplies are short to give fair prices to consumers.

Early in January this year the ITC buffer stock was completely exhausted from a stockpile of 20,000 tonnes a year before, as demand soared way above possible levels of production.

Now all eyes have turned towards the United States, awaiting the new Carter administration's decision on whether or not to sell off part of the

General Services Administration's (GSA) tin stockpile — which cutting off new supplies — which currently stands at 200,000 tonnes.

It is the only other source of ready mined metal apart from the now-defunct ITC stockpile.

With an expected annual production shortfall of about 20,000 tonnes, and a time lag of a number of years before any fresh capacity can be brought on stream, the market price of tin now depends on the availability of surplus material from the U.S. stockpile.

The market is currently having a breathing space on the London Metal Exchange while awaiting a U.S. decision. Prices have stopped advancing and three months' tin has eased back about £100 from its high of £5,860 per tonne in London and could easily fall a further £100, before the market reassesses the supply situation, when prices could go back up.

Demand for tin has outstripped production by some 150,000 tonnes in the last 10 years, and the average gap of 10,000 or so tonnes a year has been plugged from GSA sales. But technical improvement such as thinner coating on tinplate are reaching their limits, so the shortfall could well be larger in future.

On the supply side there is little scope for increasing production at present prices. Bolivia, the second largest producer of tin in the world, is already asking for higher prices. Recently the Bolivian Minister of Planning and Coordination, Gen. Juan Becerra Suarez, called for an average price of \$5 per lb, saying that until prices reached that level, Bolivia could not afford to start looking for fresh deposits.

There is also the question of how much of the 200,000 tonnes in the stockpile the U.S. will be prepared to sell. The latest requirement is for the stockpile to be maintained at 32,000 tonnes — but this is for the eventuality of a three-year war. Earlier estimates for a one-year war were put at 40,000 tonnes.

So it is reasonable to ask to what extent the new estimate relies on recycled material, and on assumptions about availability of imports during a conflict.

The surplus from the U.S. stockpile, which might eventually be 100,000 tonnes, could possibly last five years or so, depending on the needs of Eastern Europe and China, and other unknown factors. In that time the tin price must rise enough to stimulate investment in more capacity to satisfy the demand. In the shorter term, a price rise is also going to increase pressure on the U.S. government to release metal from its stocks.

If the price rises dramatically, to say £10,000 a tonne, as opposed to the level of £6,400 (equivalent to the \$5 per lb) which the Bolivians are asking for, manufacturers will start looking for substitutes. However, even at current levels, which are already considered exorbitant, tin-plate is regaining its market share against other packaging materials.

However, the U.S., now a member of the Tin Agreement,

which regulates prices at which the ITC buffer stock manager buys and sells tin, has to consult the Tin Council before it starts to sell off its stocks. So far, no such approach has been made according to well informed sources, possibly because the new administration is still deciding its policy. No sale is therefore likely before May, and even then the U.S. is unlikely to release more than 10,000 tonnes a year, according to London sources.

As for the demise of the buffer stock, nothing will be done until the Council meets again at the beginning of March. Tin Council sources said. But this situation is not too unusual and does not threaten the agreement. The buffer stock sold out completely in 1961 and 1963, and on a number of other occasions has contained just 100 or 200 tonnes, which leaves the buffer stock manager equally impatient.

Once the price of tin stabilises, the Council can set about agreeing fresh floor and ceiling prices. The official top rates in Penang, centre of the world's tin industry, are currently 1,325 ringgit per picul — amounting to £5,105 per tonne. However unofficial prices are £32.5 or 140 ringgit above the official ceiling.

The buffer stock manager has plenty of funds available at the moment, but will not be in a position to start buying tin until the price falls, which will probably not happen before there is a recession.

When the buffer stock is eventually rebuilt, it will probably be bigger than last time, when it peaked at 21,000 tonnes. This time the agreement provides for consumers to contribute cash to finance the stock as well as producers, and contributions will probably be at current floor price levels rather than those in force at the beginning of the agreement.

One possibility being mooted in the market at the moment is that the U.S. will come to an arrangement with the Tin Council, and provide some tin for the buffer stock manager.

However, the biggest threat to the existence of the Tin Agreement at the moment is not the interruption of the buffer stock operation; it is Bolivia's continuing refusal to sign the fifth agreement because of the dispute on prices. The agreement is therefore in force only provisionally, and this situation cannot continue beyond June 30 this year.

Heads of delegations are expected to meet shortly to consider this problem. They will be looking for some formula which will allow for an extension beyond the June 30 deadline, and will be seeking ways of using the extra time to keep the agreement in being.

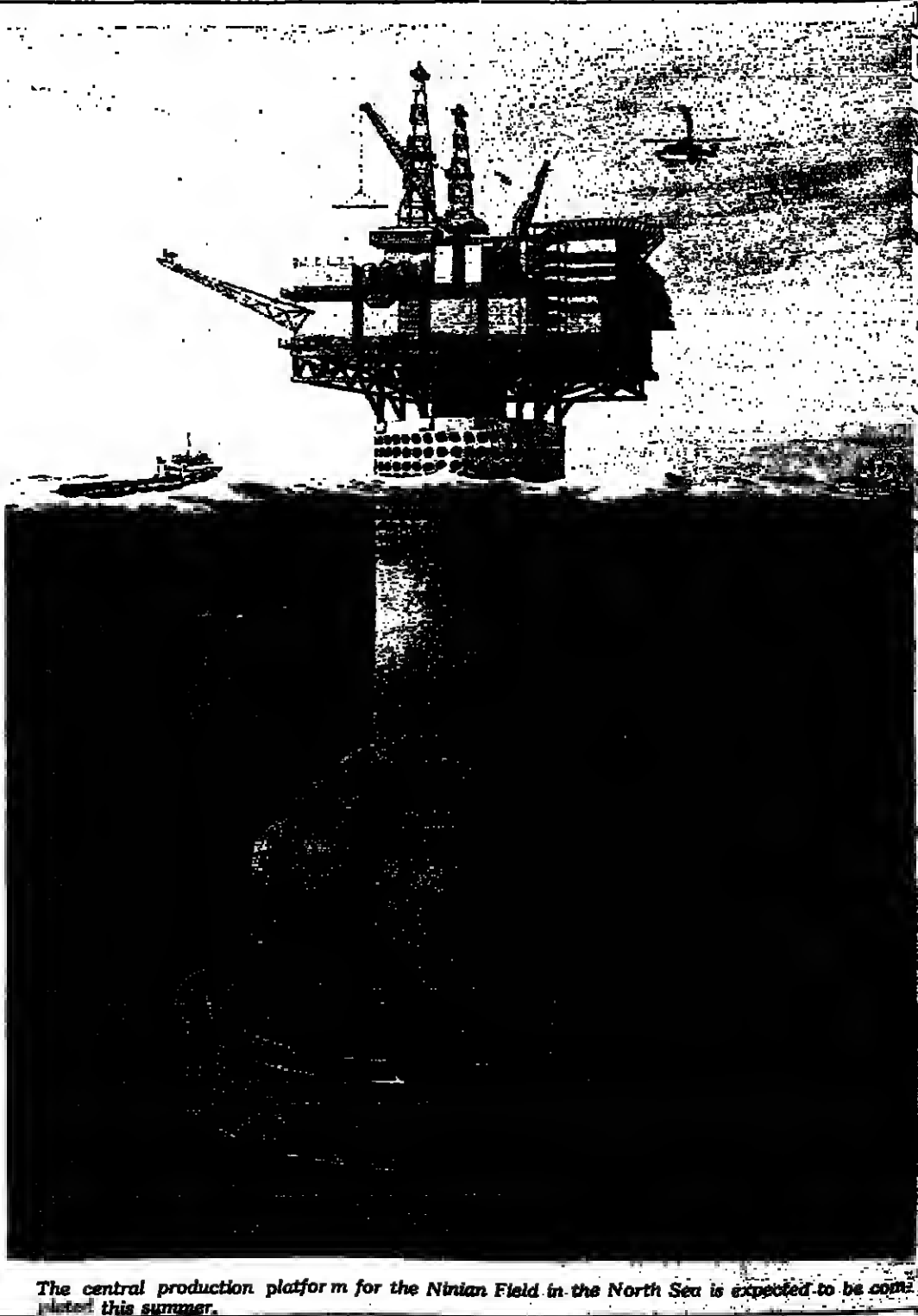
If the international agreement breaks up, by no means a foregone conclusion yet, it will be a setback not only for the present members, who by and large all benefit from its existence, but also for the whole United Nations Conference on Trade and Development programme for commodities, which has been holding the working tin pact up as something of a model for agreement in other commodities.

North Sea oil station nears completion

This artist's impression is a graphic portrayal of the world's largest concrete gravity structure. When it goes on station in the summer of 1977 it will weigh 400,000 tonnes (600,000 tonnes ballasted) and its base will be as big as London's Piccadilly Circus. It will support a drilling and production platform at the head of 42 producing oil wells.

This concrete giant will be the central production platform for the Ninian Field in the North Sea. The concrete outer walls rising from the base slab are 15 metres high and the external buttress 45 metres high, with the highest of the walls reaching 180 metres above the seabed. On the perimeter is 4500 tonnes of 4-metres-high steel skirt which will bite into the seabed and help to keep the structure rigidly in position. The special perforations at the base and at sea level reduce the eroding effects of under-water "scour" and, higher up, dissipate the force of waves as they break on the structure.

The Ninian platform structure is being built by the Anglo-French consortium of Howard Doris for Chevron Petroleum at Loch Kishorn in Scotland. It will stand in a depth of water of 139 metres.



The central production platform for the Ninian Field in the North Sea is expected to be completed this summer.

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BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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her vulnerable. West

NORTH
♦ Q10432
♥ KQ32
♦ J1087
♣ Void

EAST
♥ 75
♦ 654
♥ 94
♦ J109543

SOUTH
♦ AK986
♥ A7
♦ K32
♦ AQ6

Bidding:
North East South
Pass Pass 1♦
4♦ Pass 6♦
Pass Pass
ing lead: Jack of ♠.

edan is one of the most
countries in promot-
ridge for young players.
any schools, bridge is a
of the curriculum. Par-
that explains why Swe-
has constantly been a
ig challenger in major
events, and it seems
every year they have a
crop of youngsters
to carry their banner
international competi-
The young Swedish
Axelson and Neilsen,
impressed pundits with
ing performances in
European champion-
s. Their latest success
to finish second in the
ean Pairs, behind
Enla-Lebel of France,
ahead of many distin-
ished internationalists.
ly Axelson's technique
is hand from that event.
West remained silent
ught the auction, most
ers at a spade slam re-
on a diamond finesse;
ended up down one. At
tables, however, West
ed into the bidding at

his second turn with a take-
out double. That knowledge
should have been enough to
steer an expert declarer to
the winning line. However,

only two of the finalists suc-
ceeded in bringing home
twelve tricks. One was Axel-
son. Axelson decided that, for
his takeout double, West

was likely to have four
hearts and the ace-queen of
diamonds. Therefore, he won
the first trick in his hand and
ruffed a club in dummy. He

returned to his hand with
the king of trumps and ruffed
a club with the queen of
trumps. The ten of trumps
was overtaken with the ace

and a diamond was discarded
on the ace of clubs.
Two more trumps reduced
all hands to five cards. West

came down to three hearts
and the ace-queen of dia-
monds. Dummy also held
three hearts and two dia-
monds. When declarer play-

ed his last trump West,
forced to hold three hearts,
had to let go of his queen of
diamonds. It was now a

simple matter to discard a
heart from the hand and
drive out the ace of dia-
monds. As a result, declarer

took the last three tricks
with the king-queen of
hearts and king of diamonds
to bring home an excellent
played slam.

THE PAGE FIVE FEATURE PHOTO



QUAKE AFTERMATH -- Rescue workers feverishly work to clear the debris of collapsed houses in the industrial town of Ploiesti, some 90 kms north of Bucharest

and much closer to the epicentre of the disastrous earthquake that hit Romania Friday night. (AP wirephoto).



GRAFFITI
THE WORST
TIME TO FIND
YOUR TONGUE
IS WHEN YOU
LOSE YOUR HEAD.

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



DENMARK
Bjergsgaard

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1977

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You have good ideas for putting in motion a plan of action that could add to your financial security. Let a higgwag know of your ideas and accept his suggestions.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Getting out to new surroundings can bring fine results. You make new contacts that could prove valuable in the future.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can meet your obligations today if you get enthused about them. Avoid tension of any sort now. Come to a better understanding with a loved one.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Show that you are happy with your associates and gain their further cooperation. Get into activities that add to your prestige.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Attend to tasks requiring your attention so that they are soon out of the way. Consider ways in which you could add to your efficiency in performing your tasks.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Plan the recreation that appeals to you most and get into it enthusiastically. Show more thought for the one you love.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You can make progress at home affair, but do not do any entertaining just now. Don't forget to pay important bills. Give a thoughtful gift to a loved one.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Contact those who can give you the information you require so that you can become more successful in your own line of endeavor. Be more objective in handling personal problems now.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't waste time in getting into that new activity that will give you added income you need. Listen to advice of one who thinks straight. Take time for reading.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Everything goes smoothly for you now but you must use tact later when problems may arise. Take care where the social is concerned. Avoid a troublesome.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get at all those duties that are ahead of you. Listen to the suggestions of a good adviser. Evening is fine for improving health.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A good time to be with friends and use your gregarious qualities wisely. Put your best foot forward at social affairs. Use caution in handling business affairs.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Change your attitude toward bigwigs and improve your position in the world of activity. Find the right gadgets that will make your work more efficient. Show friends how much you like them.

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Scramble these four Jumbles, letter to each square, to form ordinary words.

NACYF

SCAIB

YOYLOP

NDASE



WHERE YOU MIGHT PUT YOUR BEST SUIT FORWARD.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Jumbles: WEDGE LOUSE SEETHE ENCAMP
Answer: What they said about the diver—HE'S A DEEP ONE!

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURE

THE WALTONS: THE COURTSHIP

Olivia's uncle Cody Nelson returns to the only family he has left in the world following an absence of 30 years. He's a quiet, fastidious man of 64 and as the saying goes, "...set in his ways".

BIG VALLEY: RUN OF SAVAGE

Nick kidnapped by an outcast Indian is liberated and helps Indian reintegrate village life.

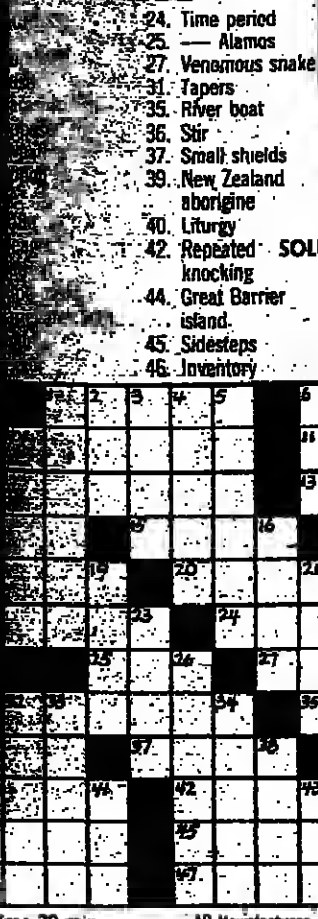
GEORGE AND MILDRED: THE BAD PENNY

George and Mildred move house and they are invited by their new neighbours for a drink.

KOJAK: PRIDE AND THE PRINCESS

Kojak investigates robbery where the loot has been hidden in a church.

ROSSWORD PUZZLE



CLUE
24. Time period
25. — Alamos
27. Venenous snake
31. Tapers
35. River boat
37. Small shields
39. New Zealand aborigine
40. Liturgy
42. Repeated knocking
44. Great Barrier island
45. Sideslides
46. Inventory

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

47. Heads: French
DOWN
1. Screen
2. Ratite bird
3. Tufted plant
4. Fanon
5. Sally
6. Bad comb. form
7. Suppress
8. Flush
9. Youthful years
10. Happen again
12. Polynesian chestnut
16. Sigma
19. Bargained
21. Viking's goal
23. Customary function
26. Covert
28. Delicacies
29. Particles
30. Tease
31. Christmas song
32. Vedic deity
33. Minutes
34. Debonair
38. Statute: abbr.
41. Chew
43. Beverage

OUT AND ABOUT

THE CROWN ROTISSERIE

Hotel Jordan Intercontinental. Open daily for Executive Luncheon 1-3 p.m. Special International Buffet on Sundays. Dinner with live music from 7 p.m. to midnight. For reservation please call 41361 ext. 5.

QUICK MEAL

Restaurants for broasted chicken and light snacks. Take home, lunch or dinner. Jabel Amman, First Circle. Tel. 21083. Jabel Al Luwelbeh, Hawaz Circle. Tel. 30646. Jabel Al Hussain, near Jerusalem Cinema. Tel. 21781. Also in Zarqa and Irbid.

CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Chinese restaurant in Jordan. First Circle, Jabel Amman, near the Abiyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service - order by phone.

THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jabel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie. Oriental and European specialties.

CHINA WING

Firas Wings Hotel, Jabel Al Luwelbeh. Tel. 22103/4. Chinese restaurant. Open daily for lunch, and a la carte. Open 12-3 p.m. and 7-12 p.m. Specialty: steaks.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 38869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

THE BETTER HALF By Barnes



"I'll say one thing for Stanley — his plates are probably easy to wash."

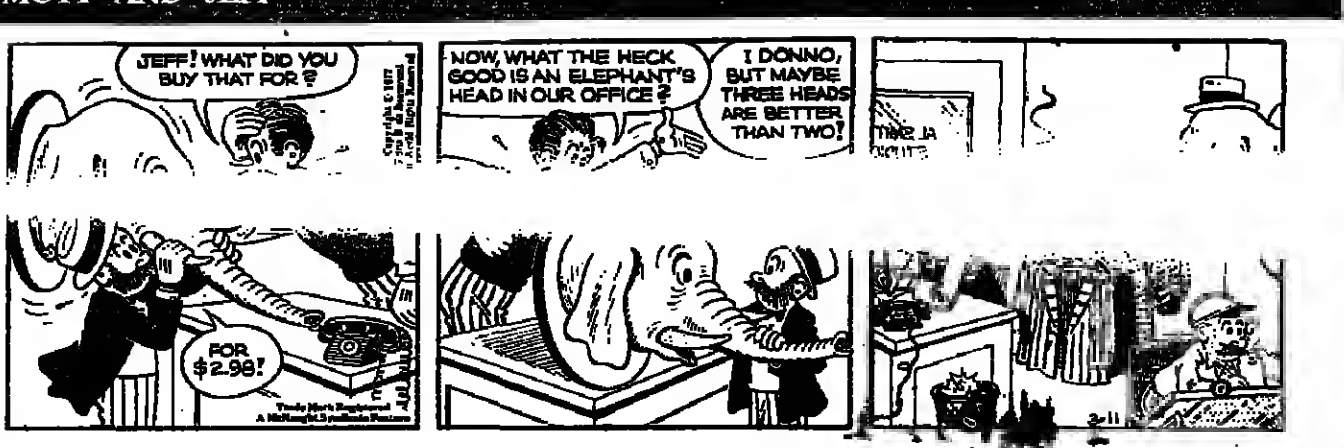
PEANUTS



THE FLINTSTONES



MUTT AND JEFF



Romania to prosecute builders of edifices destroyed in quake



SEARCHING -- Romanian rescue workers climb up debris of collapsed house in Bucharest Thursday looking for possible survivors of last Friday's earthquake. (AP wirephoto).

BUCHAREST, March 10 (R). — President Nicolae Ceausescu said today that designers and builders of some of the modern structures that collapsed in the devastating earthquake that struck Romania last Friday would be prosecuted.

Speaking at a rare press conference the president said they would be charged with violating technical rules and failing to ensure the buildings were strong enough to withstand the earthquake, which has left at least 1,387 people dead.

Mr. Ceausescu said Romania would press ahead with its ambitious economic plans despite the damage suffered in the violent tremor.

He also virtually dismissed American warnings, passed on by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, of the likelihood of another quake within days or months — but he added "one cannot be certain."

The president said the warning was based on incomplete and unreliable information and Romanian experts did not believe another disaster was imminent.

The state of national emergency, imposed soon after the quake struck, was lifted today throughout Romania except for Bucharest itself. The president said it would probably also be lifted in the capital on Monday after further rescue and clearance operations by tens of thousands of soldiers, police and civilian workers.

Mr. Ceausescu announced that the provisional death toll had risen by 30 since yesterday to 1,387. He said the toll was bound to go up even higher, especially in Bucharest where more than 800 people were killed and about 150 bodies have yet to be identified.

The known number of injured, he said, was about 10,500, of whom 2,280 were still in hospitals.

Two days ago, Romania asked other countries to suspend shipments of aid until a deeper study could be made of the country's needs.

(In Peking, the People's Daily said today China was sending 20 tons of medicine and 500,000 yuan (about \$150,000) in aid to Romania.)

Outlining the magnitude of the disaster, President Ceausescu said tens of thousands of people needed new homes, which would be built within two years. The estimated cost of the damage to the country came to 6,000 million lei (about \$300 million, at the tourist exchange rate).

But even if this figure went up by a third, he said, Romania could still cope without cutting back on its plans.



TELL: TM, IDI -- President Idi Amin Dada of Uganda makes a point during a press conference held at the headquarters of the Arab League in Cairo. (AP wirephoto).

USA, Canada ban saccharine production for allegedly causing cancerous growths

NEW YORK, March 10 (AFP). — Saccharine, the last artificial sweetener allowed in the United States, must disappear from foods by next July under a ban imposed yesterday by the Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

But the prohibition is already being hotly contested by manufacturers of this sugar substitute.

Saccharine, which was also banned yesterday in Canada, was found to cause cancerous growths in laboratory rats and stones in their bladders.

A saccharine industry spokesman here charged that huge doses of the sweetener were administered to the animals.

A comparable intake by humans would require them to drink 1,000 bottles of saccharine-sweetened soft drinks a day, he affirmed.

That would amount to 60 kgs. a year.

People have used saccharine for 80 years without any known trouble, its makers assert. It has made life sweeter for millions of diabetes sufferers, cardiac cases and obese people for whom sugar was dangerous.

Thirty tests of saccharine since 1970 failed to show that it was dangerous, its makers contend.

The FDA announced it will take another month to draft the specific terms of the prohibition. The two-month

period will be allowed for comment by interested parties.

After another month, the FDA will make a final ruling. So the ban cannot go into effect before July, but the agency asked saccharine firms to halt production immediately.

Americans consume an estimated 2,000 to 2,500 tons of saccharine a year — an average of at least 10 grams each.

Sweeteners of the "cyclamate" type already were banned in 1969 after tests indicated a cancer danger.

Toilet paper is mighty!

SHINKANSEN, TOKYO, March 10 (AFP). — A super-express train, running at a speed of 200 kmps. per hour, was stopped by a roll of toilet paper today.

The motorman of the Shinkansen super-express pulled the train to a stop shortly before noon between Tokyo and Osaka when he stopped about 70 metres of toilet paper spread out over the track and overhead cable.

The Tokyo-bound train of the

Japan National Railways (JNR) was delayed for an hour, paralyzing other Shinkansen trains. Four train runs were cancelled due to the happening.

JNR officials think that it toilet paper dropped from truck running on a highway near the railroad and was blown onto the railway track.

Shinkansen trains have this year been stopped five times by vinyl becoming entangled cables and about 31 times by kites wrapped around the overhead lines.

Veiled but steady, China's official press campaigns for the return of Teng Hsiao-ping

By Georges Bianchi

PEKING, March 10 (AFP). — A more or less veiled campaign to rehabilitate former Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping is becoming clearer and clearer in the official Chinese press.

The party newspaper the People's Daily yesterday drew a distinction between the "gang of four" — Mao Tse-tung's widow Chiang Ching-wei, Mr. Wang Hung-wen, Mr. Chen Chao-chiao and Mr. Yao Wen-yuan — and the "leading comrades in the Central Committee" (obviously including Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping) whose directives in the field of science were attacked by the "gang" in September 1975.

During the months preceding his downfall in April 1976, Mr. Teng was under attack for his "revisionist leanings" in all sectors and, more generally, for having wanted to give priority to production and economic and scientific development, putting politics and revolution in second place.

Up to his dismissal he was not attacked by name but through such circumlocutions as "high capitalist leader who refuses to repent."

The same kind of thing is going on today, but this time the process and the aims are the other way round. Mr. Teng

Hsiao-ping's name will not reappear in the official press until the day when he is officially rehabilitated.

At the start of last December, the name of the former vice premier was dropped from official statements or articles following a virulent month-long campaign against him — at least, until the fall of the "gang of four."

Since then, he has been depicted as an increasing extent as their victim, but without the official press stating this directly.

Yesterday however the party paper took a step in that direction, in the view of the observer, making the distinction between the "gang of four" and the "leading comrades in the Central Committee" (obviously including Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping) whose directives in the field of science were attacked by the "gang" in September 1975.

All the attacks on Mr. Teng between autumn 1975 and April 1976 are now being turned against the "four" by the People's Daily.

The newspaper yesterday wrote about the "correct direction" of the "four" in the field of science, in the view of the observer, making the distinction between the "gang of four" and the "leading comrades in the Central Committee" (obviously including Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping) whose directives in the field of science were attacked by the "gang" in September 1975.

tives issued by the leading comrades on the Central Committee to encourage scientific and technical personnel to work on research for the revolution, and to affirm the need for rules and regulations to guarantee quality. These directives were misrepresented as reversing the decision of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

In a series of articles the People's Daily had been denouncing the seizure of the Chinese Science Academy by the "gang of four." It said they had "reversed true and false, white and black" and described documents put forward by directors of the academy to the party and government as "a programme to restore capitalism" and "poisonous weeds."

These same two terms were used, among others, to attack Mr. Teng.

During the past 10 days after a people's campaign favour of Mr. Teng's return the start of January, two of the figures, Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Chairman of the Sino-Japanese Friendship Association Liao Cheng-chi, both confirmed that Mr. Teng would make a comeback at an appropriate post and at an opportune time, said the foreign minister.

More and more past accusations hurled by the "gang four" at Mr. Teng are now being turned against Mme. Chiang and her "accomplices" in the current campaign with the aim of justifying the return to grace in the near future of the "gang's" former victim.

Australia's political parties clash over Carter's proposal to demilitarise Indian Ocean

By Frank Chamberlain

CANBERRA, March 10 (AFP). — U.S. President Carter's proposal that "the Indian Ocean be completely demilitarised" has caught the Australian government by complete surprise while delighting the opposition party which has advocated this policy for years.

Since parliamentary question time earlier today, President Carter's press conference and its references to new negotiations with the Soviet Union have electrified political discussion in both official and political circles.

The Foreign Minister Mr. Andrew Peacock told AFP today that if the Soviet Union would dismantle its base at Berbera, Australia would favour Diego Garcia being dismantled.

He said Australia would welcome a favourable response from the Soviet Union because it had long wanted a balance at the lowest possible level.

Within recent years at least one Australian Liberal minister has been defeated in an election because he blandly suggested that the Soviet Union was no real danger to the USA or Australia in its naval operations in the Indian Ocean.

He was Mr. Gordon Freeth who has recently been appointed Australian High Commissioner to London.

Mr. Peacock supports the carefully-prepared answer given in parliament earlier today by Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser that his government has

always been consistent about the Indian Ocean.

The leader of the opposition Mr. Gough Whitlam denies this assertion.

Mr. Whitlam said today that the Fraser government now placed Australia squarely against the policy of the United States. In former prime minister Mr. Fraser now committed Australia to the continuing escalation of militarisation of the region. "Australia's vital national interests are being damaged by Mr. Fraser's clumsy intrusions into foreign policy," he said.

"He pushed us to the centre of the dispute between China and the Soviet Union when he proposed in Peking four-power axis against the Soviet Union. Today he has sent his paranoias about the Soviet Union to the people where we are now at war with the United States. Mr. Fraser is becoming the main threat to Australia's security."

In ministerial quarters today it was admitted that President Carter was not expected to be so emphatic about complete demilitarisation. Australia's right "a zone of peace" would be as far as the president would go in answer to question.

The Australian Ambassador in Washington, Mr. Alan Reid, formerly head of the Foreign Affairs Department, has been in constant touch with the U.S. State Department ever since the president's inauguration. Australia will be seeking further clarification through diplomatic channels.

ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS NEWS

North Sea oil will meet U.K. needs until 1990s only, B.P. forecasts

LONDON, March 10 (AFP). — North Sea oil will meet Britain's needs for the 1990s and no longer, a report by British Petroleum (B.P.) said today.

The forecast was given to the company's board by Mr. Robert Belgrave of the B.P. Research Centre, who said that the United Kingdom would have to import large quantities of oil from 1990 onwards.

Mr. Belgrave thought imports might reach 95 million tons a year by the end of the century. "Free world" imports in the year 2000 might be 61 million barrels a day, which would compare with a probable availability of only 31 million barrels a day.

British oil exports would be around 400 million tons between 1980 and 1990, he forecast.

Kuwait offers cheaper oil to African states

KUWAIT, March 10 (R). — Kuwait has offered to sell oil to African states at prices lower than those they now pay to the international oil companies, Kuwaiti newspapers said today.

The newspapers Al Rai Al Aam and Al Anba said the suggestion was put forward privately at the Afro-Arab summit in Cairo by Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah.

During the three-day summit which ended yesterday oil-producing Arab countries pledged to provide almost \$1.5 billion to help Africa's economic developments.

The newspapers said Sheikh Sabah told African leaders that Kuwait, while sticking to OPEC-decided prices, would be able to supply them with oil at prices lower than those of the international oil companies because it could eliminate part of the transport costs.

He was quoted as saying the oil, refined in Kuwait and ferried to African purchasers on Kuwaiti tankers, would cost much less than it now costs.

U.K. BANK RATE REDUCED

LONDON, Mar. 10 (AFP). — The Bank of England today reduced the minimum lending rate (bank rate) from 12 to 11 per cent. This rate had been increased to 15 per cent last autumn during the height of the sterling crisis. The rate began falling at the end of November. The minimum lending rate cut led to a drop in the sterling rate on the foreign exchange market.

for example, in the Tanzanian capital Dar Es Salaam.

Sheikh Sabah said one of the reasons for the higher price charged by the oil companies was that they had to ship the oil to refineries in Europe and then send it back to Africa, adding the transport cost on the price charged to the Africans.

GATT director declares it "a propitious time" for multilateral trade talks

TOKYO, March 10 (AFP). — Now is a propitious time for pushing the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN), the Director General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Olivier Long, said today.

Mr. Long believed the Western economic summit in London next May should generate "political will and impetus" which would help the negotiations begun in Tokyo in 1973 for reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers.

In previous years the circumstances were not so favourable. In 1975 there was a global economic crisis and in 1976 the recession had just begun to ease up. Important elections

were also held in various countries last year, Mr. Long said.

"But now we have come out of the economic depression and the big elections are behind us," he said.

The GATT director said talks had been had with Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and with officials in the United States had been encouraging.

The U.S. will want progress across the board on the whole range of subjects, and think more in terms of substance rather than in terms of calendar," he said.

Mr. Long arrived in Tokyo Monday at the invitation of the Japanese government to promote the negotiations. He will leave tomorrow.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

NEW YORK, March 10 (AFP). — United States oil imports reached a new high last week, the American Petroleum Institute (API) reported here. In the week to March 4, the nation imported an average 10,300,000 barrels a day and 6,600,000 barrels were crude oil. A record figure of 10,000,000 barrels a day was attained the week before. Imports account for about one half of U.S. consumption, during the present period, the institute said. During 1976 imports were only 7,300,000 barrels a day average or 42 per cent of consumption.

BEIRUT, March 10 (R). — Lebanese Prime Minister Selim Al Hoss today received Mr. David Rockefeller, President of the Chase Manhattan Bank, who is touring some Arab countries. Dr. Al Hoss told reporters that Mr. Rockefeller wanted to see what his institution could do for Lebanon, which is recovering from 19 months of fighting.

KUWAIT, March 10 (R). — The Chairman of the Philippines Oil Company, Mr. Geronimo Velasco, has arrived here to negotiate an agreement for a loan from Kuwait's foreign aid agency, informed sources said here yesterday. The loan would come from the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development but the sources did not know what the amount would be. The sources said Mr. Velasco, who arrived here Tuesday night, was due to have talks with Kuwaiti Oil Minister Abdul Mutaleb Al Kazimi on cooperation between the two countries.

BRUSSELS, March 10 (R). — Leaders of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot trade union confederations will meet in Nicosia later this month for the first time since the 1974 Turkish invasion of the island, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) said yesterday. The ICFTU, the world's largest grouping of non-Communist trade unions, said the meeting would take place on March 18-19. It said ICFTU General Secretary Otto Kersten would chair the meeting between the (Greek) Cyprus Workers' Confederation and the Cyprus Turkish Trades Union Federation, both ICFTU affiliates. The ICFTU claims more than 50 million affiliated members in some 90 countries.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market Thursday came off the top after British Leyland Toolroom strike leaders recommended rejection of Wednesday's peace formula. Earlier, the market was on an upward track, largely reflecting the one point reduction in the Bank of England minimum lending rate and a similar cut in Barclays Bank base rate.

At 15:00 the F.T. index was up 3.4 at 413.6 after a high of 420.5.

Government bonds pared gains in shorter maturities to 5/8 point from 7/8 to but longer issues closed at or near the day's highs after a late rally. Rises in these ranged to 1-1/4 point.

Gold shares were higher but some issues were fractionally off the top. Trading was slow, dealers said. Austrians edged higher. Tea shares met more demand.

Equity leaders closed firm under Unilever which finished 6p up after 8p. Dunlop, Thorn and Hawker were each 4p firmer on balance.

Shell ended 6p down after profits below market expectations. B.P. declined 8p on further reflection of increased Alaskan oil taxes.

Price of gold closed in London Thursday at \$147.05/oz.

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